



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

September 18 the Bureau was advised by wire of a case of yellow fever at Santa Clara, Santa Clara Province, the history of which strongly pointed to infection in Habana. Investigation by the board of experts proved this to be correct, the patient, an adult Spaniard living in Animas street, Habana, having left his home for Santa Clara within the incubation period. A second case was reported from Habana on September 19, in the person of a Spaniard living in Galiano street. This patient is under treatment at Covadonga Hospital and progressing favorably.

There are no further developments at Palos, the third week having been reached without secondary cases.

October 1. One death from yellow fever at Palos; another at Alacranes. One new case at Dependientes Hospital, Habana, from Cienfuegos.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—
Leprosy—Fatal yellow fever case at Union de Reyes.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 24 and 29:

Week ended September 21. Five bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for the United States; 1 health and acclimation certificate granted to a passenger destined to the United States via Habana, and the following vessels fumigated: The Spanish steamship *Conde Wifredo*, with 56 crew and 3 passengers in transit, bound for New Orleans, and the British steamship *Tugela*, having a crew of 27, no passengers, destined for Wilmington, N. C.

One case of leprosy was detected during the week in a centrally located section of town. The patient has been sent to Habana to be segregated at the San Lazaro Hospital.

September 29. One yellow fever, ending in death September 27, reported to-day at Union de Reyes.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of vessels
to destroy mosquitoes.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 18:

Week ended September 14, 1907. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. Two vessels fumigated to kill mosquitoes, namely, the steamship *Kirkstall*, bound for Mobile, in ballast, and the steamship *Maria Herrera*, bound for San Juan, P. R., with passengers and a general cargo.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Cholera in Russia.

The following is received from Consul-General Thackara, under date of September 16:

According to the official bulletin issued by the imperial health office, Berlin, there were registered in the Government district of Astrachan (Russia) to September 4 a total number of 1,231 cases of cholera and 574 deaths; in the Government district of Saratov to September 3, 157 cases and 60 deaths; in the Government district of Nizhni Novgorod to September 3, 60 cases and 26 deaths; in the Government

district of Samara to September 3, 344 cases and 237 deaths. In Perm there occurred between August 24 and 29, 6 cases of cholera. Several cases of cholera were reported to September 1 in the city of Simbirsk, the districts of Sysran, Zarizyn, Stavropol, Nikolajewsk, Novusensk, Busulusk, Balachna, and in two cities in the district of Kostroma.

August 31 an engine driver who had arrived at Moscow from Saratov was found to be suffering with cholera.

Report from Bremen—Quarantine and disinfection measures applied to emigrants from Russia.

Consul Fee reports, September 13:

Every emigrant coming from any part of Russia at the German frontier is subjected to a thorough medical examination and given a thorough bath, and all suspicious cases are detained. All of his clothing, wearing apparel, and baggage is taken, disinfected, and then returned to him. After this procedure the emigrants are put into special trains, under quarantine, to be shipped off to the ports of embarkation.

Upon arrival at Bremen they are first medically inspected, the temperature of each is carefully taken, and note is made of the time when disinfection on the frontier has taken place, this being taken as the time when quarantine began. The emigrants are then put into lodging houses, where every morning their temperature is measured. Even the slightest case of irregularity is reported to the physician in charge. When 5 days of quarantine have thus elapsed, the emigrant is subjected to the consular inspection, at which occasion he is also vaccinated. Here the inspection cards of the emigrants are stamped accordingly, and the emigrants are allowed to embark. Baggage which has been disinfected at the frontier is not redisinfecting.

Very few Russians coming from the cholera-infected districts pass through Bremen.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows:

Week ended September 17, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 3,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good. No quarantinable disease.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 10	Anselm.....	New Orleans.....	41	1	0	0
18	Belize	Mobile.....	0	0	0	0